me, mystical genius of that daring man, who has seized into his own hands the construction of a Government for a great people, leading to the conclusion that he would become aggressive, and plunge his country into war, he is still under a political necessity to make war. It is true that in doing so he may but rush upon his fate. Be it so. He cannot pause in his career. He must give employment to his four hundred thousand soldiers, or they will divide and assimilate with the factions or fraternize with the republicans. At all events, to prevent these dissensions in his army he must have the control of large means; and they can only be acquired by levying contributions upon the resources of his neighbors. He wants, too, the prestige of military renown to still further conciliate and consolidate the esteem and affections of Frenchmen.

This remarkable man has hitherto, in his policy, his tact and energy in civil affairs, evinced many kindred

This remarkable man has hitherto, in his policy, his tact and energy in civil affairs, evinced many kindred qualities, and trod with singular fidelity in the footsteps of his illustrious relative. Doubtless, like him, he considers himself the child of destiny, born to carry out all that was projected by the great Napoleon: Imperial power attained; the boundaries of France enlarged to the Rhine; the kingdom of Italy reconstructed and restored; the pride of England humbled, or her power broken, and a barrier interposed to the ambition of Russia, or a close league with that great Power for an equal partition of the empire of the world!

of the world!

The great Julius fell by the daggers of domestic con rie great Julius fell by the daggers of domestic con-spirators; and his nephew, Octavius, a stripling, unknown to fame, after a sanguinary struggle with the leaders of opposing factions, with the aid of the distractions of the times, and an adroit coalition with Antony, succeeded to times, and an adroit coalition with Antony, succeeded to the power of his illustrious uncle. The great Napoleon fell by a combination of all Europe against him; and his nephew, Louis Napoleon, after a longer interval of changing dynasties and contending factions, has succeeded to his power; a man who seems to combine all those qualities of a profound dissimulation and strategy in civil affairs, with the additional advantage of personal courage, which enabled his prototype, Octavius, to succeed in what was at first regarded a desperate and hopeless enterprise. In all history can there be found so many striking coincidences in the leading features, incidents, and fortunes of two great families; in the circumstances of two great political revolutions, one of which changed the condition and destiny of ancient civilization, and the other, it may be, is destined to change that of modern Europe? The parallel fails in the persons of Nicholas and Antony. Nicholas is a very different personage from the pleasure-loving Antony; but still he may not disdain an alliance with the only Power that can curb his ambition in the west of Europe; and he may choose to share an alliance with the only Power that can curb his ambition in the west of Europe; and he may choose to share equally, if he cannot win universal dominion. On the continent of Europe there are now, in truth, but two great Powers, France and Russia—or at most three, if Prussia be so considered. Austria lies prostrate and paralyzed by the variety and implacable antipathies of the races which occupy her provinces or members of her empire. Prussia must be more or less fettered by the jealousies of the petty savereignties in her neighborhood. empire. Prussia must be more or less fettered by the jealousies of the petty sovereignties in her neighborhood, and the democratic spirit which may still infect her subjects; but the great German nationality, including Prussia, may be conciliated by a tripartite partition. The provinces of the lower Danube, and all Turkey, with the prospect of further acquisitions in Asia, may suffice Russia. England may be intimidated, or her power broken, by reviving the continental policy of the great Napoleon.

Napoleon.

But I have not time to pursue these speculations as to all the varieties of combinations that may arise out of state of war, or their consequences.

It may be asked why I give such prominence to France in holding the issues of peace and war? Is she so powerful; is she so formidable; or will she have the audacity, under present circumstances, to disturb the peace of Europe? I answer, that France, under a favorite chief, has not only the courage to commence a war, but the power to become formidable to her neighbors. She is formidable not only from her thirty-six millions of inhabitants, and her compact territory, but from the gallant, excitable, and glory-loving character of her population; the French being now, as they have always been, the most warlike race of Europe, perhaps of the world. Twice has France, in the earlier periods of her history, rolled back the tide of conquest which threatened to change the destiny of Europe; twice has she, single-handed, protected its religion and its civilization—once on the plains of Chalons, where she met and overthrew Attila and his host of three hundred thousand warriors collected from the hordes of Asia; a second time under the lead of the famous Charles Martell, when she checked the victorious and conquering career of the Moslem power in the neighborhood of Tours. Twice has she been upon the point of subjecting all Europe to her dominion—once under Louis the Fourteenth; and again, at a period so recent that it seems only of yesterday, under the auspices of the great Napoleon. Twice, in her career, has she succumbed; and then only when a world rose in arms against her. Such is France.

If Louis Napoleon has the sagacity and the ambition which I attribute to him, he will neglect no expedient to still further attach the French people to his fortunes. The French have become essentially democratic in their spirit and feeling; that tendency must be counteracted by counter influences; that spirit, strong as it is, has yet chief, has not only the courage to commence a war, but the power to become formidable to her neighbors. She is

spirit and feeling; that tendency must be counteracted by counter influences; that spirit, strong as it is, has yet, again and again, yielded to a stronger passion—the love of national glory. Under the intoxication of that passion twice have the French people surrendered their liberties; and there will not be wanting stimulants or occasions to rouse and keep alive that passion. The pride of all true Frenchmen was humbled on the field of Waterloo. That wound to her national vanity remains to be soothed or avenged. Louis Napoleon may bide his time for that; he may find some more feasible undertaking in which to flesh his maiden sword. If he does not find it among his neighhis maiden sword. If he does not find it among his neighbors, he may look to another continent. Africa presents too barren a field for splendid achievements. He may even be tempted to cast his eyes upon America. The recollection of the haughty and dictatorial menace yielded to by Louis Philippe, under which the last instalment of the French indemnity was paid, still rankles in the bosoms of Frenchmen. But I beg pardon. I know how wild the idea will be considered; but I think it is not extravagant to survey that hacked by isologues and resemments of to suppose that, backed by jealousies and resentments of the other Continental Powers towards the United States, Louis Napoleon, perceiving the defenceless condition of our extended ocean frontier, and counting on his superior naval force, may seek to win renown by seizing and laying under contributions our rich and flourishing cities upon the Atlantic coast. Nay, he may be tempted still further, and seek to indemnify France for the loss of empire in America in the cession of Louisiana, by attempting the permanent conquest of the Pacific coast. I repeat, that I am aware that this may be regarded as an extravagant and irrational conjecture; but who, at this day, and after all the wonders of the times, will say that it is incredible? But I must cease these speculations upon this prolific

to apply all that I have said upon this subject? In the first place, if, upon a review of the whole ground, the position I have assumed, that at no distant day-in six months, in twelve, or at most in twenty-four months—a war will be kindled in Europe upon some pretext, or of some character or other, be well founded, then I under-take to predict that the United States will sconer or later be drawn within its vortex; and, if this hypothesis shall seem to be supported by plausible reasons, then a further practical inquiry will be, what should we do to be prepared to meet the exigency?

In the views I had the honor to submit on the first branch

of this subject, it will be recollected that I supposed a state of things might exist in which Europe would leave the United States no option as to the question of peace or war a state of things which would lead to a hostile combina a state of things which would lead to a nostile tion of all the despotic Powers of the Continent against the Republic of America. That may never happen.

the Republic of America. That may never happen.

But should that war of opinion, so long predicted, that war of principle, that great conflict between the free and the despotic forms of government—should such a war as that arise in Europe, do you think, Mr. President, as a sound practical statesman, and after your experience, your observation of this country, and its present population—do you suppose that if such a conflict should arise in Europe—a conflict involving the settlement of principles which may have universal ascendency for centuries—that we should be so unimpressable, so indifferent, that we could not be drawn into it, despite all calculations of could not be drawn into it, despite all calculations of policy or of interest? Do you conceive, sir, with your knowledge of the heart of this country at this day, that a cold and sordid calculation of mercantile profit, that the devotion to Mammon, or any more laudable service, would be so faithful and intense as to restrain even those reck-less passions and emotions which belong to our nature, to say nothing of freezing up all generous and noble im-pulses, which would impel us to enlist on the side of free-dom in such a strife? No; the time has never been, when, in any one country in Christendom, mind meets mind in fierce conflict upon principles which touch nearly the so-cial feelings and interests of men, the mental strife would ome contagious and move the sympathies of every other. But let the clash of arms add to the excitement blood will be stirred and fired in its inmost receases. Let the tidings of such a conflict, such a war of opinion on principles of government, but reach our shores, and, my word for it, whatever may be the conclusions of and, my word for it, whatever may be the conclusions of mere policy, Young and Old America alike will be swayed to and fro by the passions natural to the occasion, like the trees of a forest swept by a strong wind. Little time, I ween, would be allowed for weighing the counselsof the illustrious and immortal sages of fifty years ago; or to calculations of distance. Nor are the feelings and calculations of distance.

tions, is inexorable. We have our destined career to run. It me progresses; so do nations. They cannot stand still until the point of maturity and manhood is passed; as yet we go forward; and we will go forward; whether for good its another question. We may not, however, be put to the test of declining to take part in any war of opinion in Europe at this juncture.

But if a war should spring up in Europe of the old-fashioned kind—a war of agnession on one side, and defining of jealousy and of resentment which may exist on the part of the nations of Europe against the United States at this time, do you suppose that a war, of whatever character it may be, can rage in Europe for one year, especially if any of the great maritime Powers be parties to it, without compromising the peace of this country and you will soon perceive the difference in the country in the dast few years, how difficult it is, even in times of peace, to digest the insults which the war vessels of Great Britain, presuming upon their superior naval power, occasionally offer to our flag? But let there once be war, and you will soon perceive the difference in the country and of this generation, and our duties; and which, if we omit to put forth the energies and resources of the country in the parties to it is not that the point of the proper than a collision with the belligerents of Europe. Have you not seen, sir, in the last few years, how difficult it is, even in times of peace, to digest the insults which the war vessels of Great Britain, presuming upon their superior naval power, occasionally offer to our flag? But let there once be war, and you will soon perceive the difference in the country and of this generation, and our duties; and which, if we omit to put to the test of declining to take part in any war of appression on one side, and demonstrations? What I propose is:
First, to look well and narrowly into the operations?
What I propose is:
First, to look well and narrowly into the operations?
What I propose is:
First, to look well and na power, occasionally offer to our flag? But let there once be war, and you will soon perceive the difference in the calculations and feelings which control the people of this country and of this generation, and those which control-led them fifty years ago. Since that period we have grown six or seven-fold greater in population and re-sources; and, true to the characteristic traits of our lineage, we have grown in conceit of our puissance still more. Neither our temper nor our prudence improves with the changing circumstances of our condition and remore. Neither our temper nor our prudence improves with the changing circumstances of our condition and resources. Let there be a war in Europe, and especially one between any of the maritime Powers, and the first open violation of our neutrals rights, the first breach of the accustomed courtesies to our flag, will be instantly retaliated, and thus the war would be begun; all unprepared as we may be. And let me say to the people of this country that, with the feelings which exist probably at this moment in Europe, any of the maritime Powers of that continent would be nothing loth to accept the issue of war thus presented. The weak points in our condiof war thus presented. The weak points in our condi-tion, our six thousand miles of inadequately protected sea-coast, to say nothing of other causes which may paralyze our energies, are as well enderstood abroad as at home. And let me say, further, under existing circumstances, it will be rare good fortune if, in any European war in which we shall be engaged, we shall not have the sympathies of every other Power of that continent enlisted against us, except only such as may be strengthened

ed against us, except only such as may be strengthened by our interposition.

Before I conclude, it may be well to turn for a moment to those evidences of that sober discretion, that steady adherence to home interests, that reverence for the teachings of our ancestors, that conciliatory and forbearing spirit towards foreign Powers, so much relied upon, to shield us from the wasting and ruinous folly of foreign wars, exhibited in the last few years.

It is true that in the matter of the Cuban invasion, the intervention of England, and the return of the Spanish Consul to New Orleans, our Government has pursued a policy singularly modest, as respects any conceit of our own pretensions, and in the highest degree forbearing and conformable to a peace policy.

But let us see whether we have manifested equal discretion and forbearance, and an equally conciliatory spirit,

But let us see whether we have manifested equal discretion and forbearance, and an equally conciliatory spirit, in regard to the recent disorders on the continent of Europe. It was but natural that our sympathies should be deeply moved by the gallant struggle of the Hungarians in their attempt to maintain their nationality and to assert their liberty and independence. It was but just and natural that when the Austrian oppressors were driven out of Hungary, and trembled on the verge of defeat under the walls of Vienna, we should have beheld with no little indignation the intervention of the Czar of Russia in arresting the victorious career of Hungary. Now was it received. ing the victorious career of Hungary. Nor was it possible that we should not be deeply moved by the atrocious cruthat we should not be deeply moved by the atrocious cru-elties alleged to have been—and, as we suppose, were— perpetrated by Austria against the captive Hungarian chiefs. Nor was it supposed that the popular feeling would not find expression through public journals, public meetings, and various other channels of communication to the world. Nor could it have been supposed, under such the world. Nor could it have been supposed, under such circumstances, that, through the same media, the popular ideas and theories of Governments and human rights in general should not be manifested in violent invectives and denunciations against the despotic principles and policy of the Austrian and Russian Governments. All that might have been expected, and not have been a ground of com-

plaint.

But this expression of popular feelings and principles did not stop there. One of the most distinguished and eminent statesmen of the United States—and I refer to eminent statesmen of the United States—and I refer to the honorable Senator, this in no personal unkindness to the honorable Senator, (Mr. Cass)—brought forward a resolution to suspend all diplomatic intercourse with one of those Powers, (Austria.) And afterwards, another Senator, who has attained considerable distinction in the country, moved a resolution, which was acceded to by the Senate, calling upon the President to interpose his good offices for the release of Kossuth and his companions in exile from their captivity in Turkey, and to tender to him a national vessel to bear him and his suite to America. Kossuth and his companions were accordingly released, and ostentatiously borne, under the national flag, to our shores, where he was received with triumphal honors. But this did not suffice. After we had thus, and to this extent, interfered in the affairs and quarrels of two of the great Powers of Europe, we proceeded still further to provoke them by a breach of national courtesy—such a breach as is never forgotten or forgiven, however the revenge may be delayed. The man, already so highly honored, was at the time, and is now, regarded by the Emperor of Austria the prime mover, the living, animating principle of an internal convulsion which shook his throne to its foundation, brought humilistic purpose his House, attached a stain to the proudes. the living, animating principle of an internal convulsion which shook his throne to its foundation, brought humili-ation upon his House, attached a stain to the proud es-chutcheon of the Cæsars that can never be effaced; the chutcheon of the Cæsars that can never be effaced; the man who seeks to be to the Czar of Russia what Sir Sidney Smith sought to be to Napoleon—his evil genius—dedicating his life, his genius, and his eloquence to the disparagement of his character—preaching a crusade against his policy, his power, and the principles of his government; the man who at the same time is proclaimed to be at once the martyr and the apostle of liberty in Europe—this man, by a vote of the Senate—their attention being called to him in a message of the President of the United States himself—was invited to the seat of the National Geographs. tional Government, entertained at the public expense, and by a formal reception in open session of the Senate had honors heaped upon him which the proudest citizen of the ancient commonwealth of Rome might not have declined. A greater insult to those two great monarchies, Russia and Austria, you could not have inflicted by an open declaration of war. How idle, how ridiculous, after this, to be gravely debating and considering whether we shall proceed to express our sympathy with the forwe shall proceed to express our sympathy with the for-tunes of Hungary, or to protest against the intervention of Russia in her affairs by further resolutions; or as to what shall be their forms; unless, indeed, we desire still further to provoke and insult Russia and Austria by a more formal declaration of our implacable hatred of them. Now, sir, from these proceedings we may form some stimate of the true character and extent of that modera-

tion and sober discretion of the American people and of their representatives, of the present times and generation, so confidently relied upon to keep us in the faith and in the counsels of the fathers of the Republic. Truly, we have before us a most notable and instructive example

have before us a most notable and instructive example and illustration of the progress of the age.

But did it never occur to those who have been most forward by their proceedings to give to the world some memorable expression of their devotion to the cause of the equal rights of mankind, and of their abhorrence of all equal rights of mankind, and of their abhorrence of all such despotic Governments as that of Russia, that it was proper to consider whether the system of Russia, in the present condition of her population, may not be the very best that could be devised to advance their civilization and prepare them for ultimate freedom? Did it never occur to them to consider with what caustic severity the Czar of Russia might retort their criminations of his Government and their pompous declaration in favor of liberty and equality, by a slight reference to our own practical con-

equality, by a slight reference to our own practical construction of the theory of those rights?

But, in our proceedings in relation to Hungarian affairs, we have not only departed from the wise policy laid down by our forefathers, in giving affront to Russia and Austria, but we have also compromised the interests and the safety of the Sultan of Turkey. Who knows but that at this moment he may be the doomed victim of the resentment of those two great Powers? Have we ever considered that, in our officious intermeddling in the affairs of Europe, we have incurred obligations and responsibilities—obligations of duty, of honor, and of self-respect, which can only be fulfilled and discharged—exposed ourselves to insults, which can only be retaliated by war? I reason not upon the chances that, in the present condition of European which can only be retained by war? I reason not upon the chances that, in the present condition of European affairs, it may be the policy of the two great Powers whom we have so deeply aggrieved to waive their resentment against Turkey, and to maintain amicable relations with us for the present. I am for acting upon the maxim, which holds goods in private and individual affairs as among nations—he who voluntarily incurs a responsibility, or be who deliberately inflicts an insult, should, if he

ty, or he who deliberately inflicts an insult, should, if he is wise, lose no time in putting himself in an attitude to meet the consequences, whether they come or not.

The last great practical conclusion to which I have intended to direct my remarks is, that in view of the present posture of European affairs; in view of the prospect of a war, at no distant day, in which the United States may be eventually involved; in view of the obligations and reasonabilities we have already increased, in to and fro by the passions natural to the occasion, like the trees of a forest swept by a strong wind. Little time, I ween, would be allowed for weighing the counsels of the illustrious and immortal sages of fifty years ago; or to calculations of distance. Nor are the feelings and calculations which sway the twenty millions of freemen of this day the same which controlled the two or three millions of fifty years ago. All change is not progress; but the wood change, under changing circumstances and conditions of the best method of preserving the blessings of peace; in view of the future; in view of our own safety; in view of the best method of preserving the blessings of peace; in view of the policy of reviving and cementing a truly national spirit and sentiment throughout the land.

proscription and denunciation, but by cultivating a spirit of mutual forbearance and conciliation.

Thirdly, to strengthen our national defences; to place them upon a footing which may not leave the country exposed, in the emergency of war, to shameful and mortifying disasters; and especially to add largely to our military marine, a measure demanded by our extended foreign trade, and the manifest inadequacy of the present naval establishment to give to it that protection and security which is necessary even in time of peace.

From a statement, the most authentic and reliable I have been able to procure, of the present naval armaments

From a statement, the most authentic and reliable 1 have been able to procure, of the present naval armaments of the States of Europe, it appears that Great Britain can put afloat a fleet of 678 effective war vessels of all classes—150 of which are propelled by steam—with an aggregate complement of 18,000 guns. The French navy consists of 328 effective war vessels, with an aggregate of 8,000 guns. Russia has a fleet of 175 effective war vessels, when the state of 175 effective war vessels. solo, guns. Russia has a fiect of 175 effective war vessels, with an aggregate complement of 6,000 guns, besides 440 gun-boats. The proportion of war steamers in the navies of France and Russia I am not able to state upon any reliable authority; but from statements I have seen, and which I attach some credit to, the war steamers of the French navy may be set down at one hundred. That was the number authorized by the Government of France in 1845.

I will not detain the Senate by any notice of the naval establishments of the inferior maritime Powers of Europe; but I am sure the Senate will take an interest in the state-ment I am able to make of the navy of the United States,

but I am sure the Senate will take an interest in the statement I am able to make of the navy of the United States,
which consists of 76 effective vessels of all classes, with an
aggregate complement of 2,250 guns; and of these vessels
of are propelled by steam!

Such is the naval force that we must rely upon for the
protection of the honor of our flag, our commerce, which
penetrates every sea accessible to American enterprise,
and an ocean frontier of 6,000 miles in extent!

Such is the beggarly and miserable preparation of the
means of maritime warfare, either offensive or defensive,
with which we proceed to provoke and insult the great
Powers of continental Europe! Why, sir, one single fact
ought to be sufficient to awaken in the minds of the people of this country a lively apprehension of the perils of
the condition in which we may be placed. Our communication at this moment with California and Oregon, for all
purposes of effective supply and defence, is by sea—requiring an average voyage of four thousand miles by the
Isthmus route, and of sixteen thousand miles, and not less
than six months time, if the passage be made around
Cape Horn or through the Straits of Magellan. It will
thus be seen at a glance that either of the maritime
Powers of Europe whose navies I have alluded to could,
in one or two months time, so effectually block up our
only reliable communication with California and Oregon
as to defy all the resources of this country short of a year
or two's preparation to reopen it.

But that is not the most lamentable and mortifying as-

as to defy all the resources of this country short of a year or two's preparation to reopen it.

But that is not the most lamentable and mortifying aspect of the condition of affairs in this country. At a period of time when all the eastern world may be regarded as trembling upon the verge of convulsion and change; when principles most vital and momentous to mankind threaten to become the subject of universal conflict; at a period when we may be exposed to a hostile combination of all the great Powers of continental Europe; at such a period as this, under such circumstances as these, what are the prevalent ideas, and passions, and cares which occupy American politicians and statesmen? The passion for place and position—the idea of power! These are the ideas and passions which control every great interest in this country; every branch of public policy, internal and external; foreign and domestic commerce; the extension and improvement of internal communications; the public defences, all, all are become but secondary considerations, neglected or moulded into shapes and forms subservient to the purposes or adapted to the exigencies of the great, the eternal conflict which goes on as to whose hands, or what clique, or faction, or party, shall be made the depositaries, from time to time, of the power and patronage of the Government. Even the slave question could not escane the predominant and controlling passion of the the Government. Even the slave question could not es-cape the predominant and controlling passion of the times—originally stimulated into being and wrought up to its present complexion by the same interests, and in-debted still for all its present disturbing vitality to the

ences which control public affairs. But, with this explanation, I repeat that all political calculations and speculations verge to one end. One idea reigns triumphant throughout the land—the idea of power! And this, too, at such a period in the affairs of the world; this, too, in the American Republic! Well may we invoke the spirit and the counsels of Washington to inspire us with wisdom, and kindle once more in our bosoms the flame of

WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE MOBILE ADVERTISER. We find the following telegraphic despatches in

MOBILE, APRIL 3 .- Reception of Kossuth in Mobile. suth has met unexpected sympathy here, and an enthusiastic meeting has been held, at which the sentiments expressed by Senator CLEMENS have been totally disavowed. A great many distinguished Alabamians were present to welcome him. His departure for the North has consequently been postponed for some days. He has received a considerable sum in aid of his cause.

MOBILE, APRIL 3.-Koesuth in Mobile.-Koesuth has been enthusiastically received here, and has met with much sympathy. The sentiments of Senator Clemens were disavowed at a meeting of citizens, at which many distinguished Alabamians were present. They also warmly welcomed Kossuth, whose departure for the North has been consequently postponed several days.

And in the New York Evening Times of the 6th instant we find the following:

Kossuth in the South.-Governor Kossuth was reco at Mobile on Saturday with great enthusiasm. A public uing of the citizens was held, at which the sentiments expre in Congress by Senator CLEMENS were disavowed, and the mission of Kossuth warmly endorsed. In consequence of this turn of affairs the departure of Kossuth for the North is delayed. A considerable sum has already been subscribed in Mobile in aid of the cause of Hungary.

We copy the above merely to say they are all false-

entirely so. As to his "brilliant reception," if being permitted, after his arrival, to wander about the city alone for a couple of hours, and, after taking passage for Montgomery, accept ing an invitation from a self-constituted committee of fifteen, without the least public display, be a "brilliant re-

ception," Kossuth's was peculiarly so ! The enthusiastic "meeting" did not "disavow" the sentiments of Senator CLEMENS. There was no expression of opinion on the subject, except from a half dozen of the political enemies of Col. CLEMENS, well known here, who were amazingly tickled to hear the poor exile abuse an American Senator.

There were no "distinguished Alabamians" present except those few great men who shed lustre on our own fair city of Mobile.

have thus recklessly misrepresented public sentiment. Daniel Tucker, who has so often been warned to "get

communication from the Department of State, showing the number of passengers who arrived in the United States from the 30th of September, 1850, to the 1st of January,

The whole number of passengers that arrived in 1851,

hole into effect.]

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill, the amendment pending being to increase the compensation to the Collins line of steamer; when Mr. MILLER rose and addressed the Senate at considerable length, advocating the adoption of the amendment as a measure of sound national policy, and in accordance with justice to the proprietors.

Mr. SEWARD rose to address the Senate, but the hour being late the further consideration of the amendment

being late the further consideration of the amendment was passed over informally by unanimous consent.

Mr. HUNTER offered sundry amendments, which were agreed to, as was also one by Mr. HAMLIN.

Mr. BORLAND then moved to further amend the bill, and sort to the Chair.

and sent to the Chair an amendment, which was ordered to be printed, in relation to the publication of the laws

and public advertisements.

As the amendment was understood from the reading it was to select one paper in each Congressional district of a State, and one in each Territory, and four in the District of Columbia, in all cases to be given to the papers having the largest number of weekly subscribers. Those in the District of Columbia having the largest number of weekly subscribers in the United States. That the public advertisements were to be inserted in two of the papers. lic advertisements were to be inserted in two of the papers of each State, and in four at the seat of Government. Mr. Borland avowed his object to be to secure the most extensive circulation of the laws throughout the States,

and at the same time to take out of the hands of any Administration a kind of patronage whose tendency was to subsidize the press.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ASHE, from the Committee of Elections, made a report in the case of H. B. Wright, contesting the seat of Henry M. Fuller as Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, accompanied by the following resolution:

*Resolved**, That the election at Danville precinct, county of Mentour, Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania, was illegally and Irregularly conducted, and the sest of the member is vacant; and that the Speaker inform the Governor of that State of the decision of the House, that a new election may be ordered.

The report was ordered to be printed.

HOMESTEAD BILL. On motion of Mr. STANLY, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. HIBBARD, of New Hampshire, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of this bill.

sideration the great stake the American people had pending in this election. That there should be a multiplicity sideration the great stake the American people had pending in this election. That there should be a multiplicity of candidates was of course natural and right; but he thought the zeal of gentlemen was imprudent when carried so far in behalf of their special candidates as to lead them to assert that upon their selection as the standard bearers of the party hung the triumph of the principles of that party in the pending contest, and the statement, in his humble judgment, was not in accordance with the facts of the case, so far as the Democratic party was concerned. It might be true, in relation to the other side of the House; it was true, he verily believed, that the Whig party had ever in its history depended upon the availability of its candidates for triumph; while, on the other hand, the Democratic party had ever been signalized as a party of principle; as relying upon its principles, not upon its candidates, for its triumph. The Democratic party had always gone into the contest with its principles plainly written in characters of living light upon its banners; and with these principles it appealed to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people for success. In his opinien, there had not been a man named by the Democratic party, however much he might lack availability, who would not triumph if selected by the Convention about to assemble in Baltimore, as the standard-bearer of the party. The principles of the Democratic party had always triumphed when brought in issue with the conservative, antiquated, and antedeluvian principles of the Whig party, and they would triumph in 1852. He declared that he would vote for the nominee of the Democratic Convention.

he would vote for the nominee of the Democratic Con-

vention.

He then earnestly advocated the bill before the committee, believing it to be a bill which appealed to every section of the country; to its agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and as such it appealed to the representatives of those interests in the House with tremendous force. If it should fail now, it would not fail hereafter, for the laboring people of the country would follow it up with unflinching energy until a favorable decision should be had upon it.

be had upon it. be had upon it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND spoke in opposition to the bill, and said that there was nothing in it but rank agrarianism and demagogism. He reviewed the bill, declaring some of its provisions unconstitutional. The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1852.

IN SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a letter from the Commissioner of Patents communicating the agricultural portion of the report of that office for the year 1851.

The motion to print was referred to the Committee

Printing, and
Mr. HAMLIN introduced a resolution that 30,000 additional copies of the Agriculture Report be printed for the use of the Senate; which was likewise referred to the ommittee on Printing.
Mr. HUNTER moved to suspend the order for taking

As to the "material aid," we should like very much to know the amount which the Hungarian received. If a hundred dollar bill would not cover it all, we are much mistaken.

The meeting was certainly a large one. Every body had heard of the eloquence of Kossuth, and, out of curiosity and anxiety to hear him, our citizens generally attended the meeting. But that meeting gave no expression of approbation of either the principles or aims of Kossuth. Indeed, it is our candid opinion that fifty men cannot be found in Mobile who will put their names to a paper pledging themselves to the support of the principles and objects of Kossuth. No, no! It is all humbug.

We should like to know who forwarded those false despatches to the North. Surely no citizen of Mobile could patches to the North. Surely no citizen of Mobile could identify the material aid," we should like to know who forwarded those false despatches to the North. Surely no citizen of Mobile could identify the protection of the bill. The letter was dated the 15th nto execution; for which reasons he urged an early sideration of the bill. The letter was dated the

mr. CLEMENS hoped the motion would not prevail.

expressed a wish that there would be no further postponement. He alluded to the fact that Mr. Rusk desired to address the Senate on the deficiency bill, who was necessarily absent from indisposition, and it was due to him that it be not taken up to-day to the exclusion of private bills, and deprive him of the opportunity of being heard. Let the deficiency bill come up in its proper time and its proper place. As for the ground on which the letter placed the immediate necessity of its passage, they all knew better than that, as the Secretary was by law authorized to contract for supplies and transportation.

Mr. HUNTER replied; and after some remarks from Messrs. HAMLIN, CASS, WALKER, and ADAMS, the motion of Mr. HUNTER was rejected.

motion of Mr. HUNTER was rejected.

Mr. GWIN moved to take up the resolution submitted some days since by Mr. Norris, in relation to the consideration of private bills, and after some debate it was amended and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That to-day, and every fourth Friday hereafter, shall be devoted to the consideration of such private bills upon the ca-lendar as shall not give rise to debate; and whenever debate shall arise upon a bill, or any Senator shall express a desire to debate the same, it shall go over to the following Friday. PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The first question that came up was the motion to re-consider the vote defeating the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of the Carmelite nunnery of Baltimore; which, after a brief discussion, was

wer under the resolution of Mr. Norris:

Bill for the relief of Thos. H. Leggett.

Bill for the relief of Ira Day, of Vermont.

Bill for the relief of the widow of Marvin W. Fisher.

Bill for the relief of Elizabeth V. Lomax.

Bill for the relief of Elizabeth V. Lomax.
Bill for the relief of Theodore E. Elliott.
Bill for the relief of Sybanus Blodget.
Bill for the relief of Robert Armstrong.
Bill for the relief of Guyon & McLaughlip.
Bill for the relief of Barbara Riley.
Bill for the relief of Robert Miligan.
Bill for the relief of the legal representatives of I Miller, of Linconville, in the State of Maine.
Bill for the relief of Martha L. Downs.
Bill for the relief of Robert T. Norris.
Bill for the relief of Robert T. Norris.
Bill for the relief of Lewis H. Bates & Wm. Lecon

Bill for the relief of Lewis H. Bates & Wm. Lacon. Bill for the relief of Richard Mackall. Bill for the relief of the heirs and representatives of the

Bill for the relief of Henry King.

Bill for the relief of Jno. W. Robinson.

Bill for the relief of John McVey.

Bill for the relief of John Jackson, Joseph Pineau, and

Lewis A. S. Smith.

Bill for the relief of John Jackson. Bill for the relief of T. Pember. The following bill was considered and indefinitely post

The bill for the relief of Wm. Bedient, late a sergear in the 4th regiment of artillery. The following bills were ordered to be engrossed and

ead a third time : Joint resolution for the relief of Alexander Y. P. Gar-

nett.

Bill for the relief of George G. Bishop and the legal representatives of John Arnold, deceased.

Bill for the relief of Jacob Young.

Bill for the relief of Margaret Farrar.

Bill authorizing the legal representatives of Antoine Vasquez, Joseph Vasquez, and John Colligan to enter certain lands in Missouri.

Bill for the relief of Martin Fenwick, or his legal representatives.

resentatives. Bill for the relief of David P. Weeks. Bill for the relief of Mark Bean and Richard H. Bean. Joint resolution for the relief of the heirs of Joseph

Corderey.

Bill for the relief of Ursula E. Cobb.

Bill for the relief of James Glynn.
Bill for the relief of Thompson Hutchinson.
Bill for the relief of Elizabeth Jones and the other child en, if any, of John Carr.
Bill for the relief of the heirs of the late Major Thom

Nocl, United States army.

Bill for the relief of Don B. Juan Domercq, a Spanish

Bill for the relief of Charles G. Hunter. The following House bills were considered and passed An act for the relief of Albra Tripp. An act for the relief of Joseph Johnson. An act for the payment of arrears of pension to uardian of Artemas Conant.
On motion, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The committee then rose and reported progress. APPROPRIATION BILLS. Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following general appropriation bills, which were severally read twice, committed, and ordered

to be printed:

A bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1853. A bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1853.

A bill making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mail by ocean steamers and otherwise during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1853. COURTS IN ALABAMA.

Mr. MEADE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the Senate to change the time of holding the United States District Courts in Alabama, and for other purposes, reported the same back without amendment; when

It was read the third time and passed. A motion was made that when the House adjourn to day it adjourn to meet on Monday next; which was dis The House then adjourned.

THE REVOLUTION IN BUENOS AYRES.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK COURIER.

BUENOS AYRES, FEBRUARY 17, 1852. Advices by the way of England will have informed you the great battle-field of Moron, or Monte Caseros, as it is operations, which are as free as at any other British pos-

indifferently called.

On the fourth of February, the day after the battle, this city was the scene of much disorder and robbery. I take pleasure in forwarding to you a French newspaper, published here, which will show you that to us Americans is due the credit of having first checked the spirit of plunder and pillage, which was rapidly becoming universal. A request was made the day previously for permission from the authorities to land a sufficient number of men to protect the lives and precedent of American residents, which the authorities to land a sufficient number of men to protect the lives and property of American residents, which was granted. Indeed, the various foreign diplomates made a joint request to that effect, and the English, French, Swedish, and Sardinian men-of-war here, as well as our own, all sent detachments of men on shore for that purpose. Fortunately, Commodore McKerver had anticipated the necessity of such a step, and had brought up from the Congress, at Montevideo, some twenty marines to strengthen the guard of the Jamestown, which was at anchor of the city.

en the guard of the Jamestown, which was at anchor off the city.

Just as the pillagers were every where becoming flushed and emboldened by their successes, a body of seven marines and three sailors, all well armed, were marching to the office of Joseph Graham, Esq., our worthy Consul, accompanied by himself and midshipman Walkers, when a mounted body of twenty-five or thirty of the villains rode down the street towards them, and though warned not to advance by the Consul himself, they charged upon the little band of our noble fellows, and fired upon them; fortunately, no one was hit, but the fire was at once rethe little band of our noble fellows, and fired upon them; fortunately, no one was hit, but the fire was at once returned, and four of the desperadoes fell, two killed, and two so badly wounded as to have died soon after. The rest of them, turning their horses, fied in haste, and the news of the reception which their comrades had received soon spread among the whole of the robbers, and effectually checked the further progress of the pillagers.

A FANCY MARRIAGE.—A fancy dress ball was given at Syracuse on the evening of the 8th instant, when, among other incidents of the evening, the following is related by the Syracuse Standard :

"Among the most pleasing incidents of the evening was the marriage, by Justice Johnson, of Mr. Jahrs Doran, who appeared in the brilliant contume of a knight of Malta, in which he appeared to good advantage, to Miss Bartlett, a darkeyed beauty, who was elegantly attired in the dress of a Greek girl. The audience were requested to preserve order for a few moments, and, to the surprise of most of those present, the young, handsome, and elegantly-attired bride and bridegroom stepped into the middle of the room, and the marriage ceremony was performed in the midst of a gay and brilliant assembly of representatives from every quarter of the globe. After the justice had pronounced them 'husband and wife,' he retired from the room, and the dance went merrily as the marriage bells."

A NEW BLOCK FOR THE MONUMENT.

On Saturday last Major PETER FRITZ, of Philadelphia visited this city as one of a committee representing the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, charged with the preparation and presentation of a handsome Block of Marble to the offi-cers of the Washington National Monument Association.

We have not learnt that there was any formality on the occasion except what appears by the following correspondence, which has been handed to us for publication: WASHINGTON, APRIL 17, 1852.

Washington, April 17, 1852.

My Dear Sir: As the representative of a committee duly appointed for that purpose by the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, I am extremely gratified in having the honor of presenting, in behalf of that National Body, representing more than two hundred thousand of the moral and patriotic citizens of our glorious Republic, a block of marble as a slight testimonial to the memory of one who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." In performing the duty thus delegated to me, I cannot refrain from making one or two remarks which may perhaps not be inappropriate.

Odd Fellows, whom I represent, inculcate, and endeavor to practice, the moral and social virtues. Among its disciples are to be found many of our wisest and best citizens. How appropriate, then, that those who endeavor to practice the virtues of this life should contribute to raise a monument to the memory of one who, during his mission on earth, was a living example of them all!

In 1776 American Independence was first declared. We were then a weak nation, containing only about three millions of inhabitants. With God upon our side, and George Washington as his instrument, we struck for Freedom against at that time the most powerful nation on the face of the globe. We conquered; for God was with us, because we were right. Now how different the sight! The little band of freeman who in '76 dared the fight have grown to be a large nation, some twenty millions or more; and when that proud monument to Washington's memory, toward which we make our offering, is completed, doubtless our population will thus be fifty millions.

But, after all, Mr. President, how insignificant our monument when compared with the one he has built for himself, even the great Republic of the United States of America!

I am, most respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

I am, most respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE.

President of the United States, and

President of Natl. Washington Monument Asso'n.

Washington, April 19, 1852.

Washington, April 19, 1852.

Sire: I have your letter of the 17th instant, accompanied by a splendid block of marble, presented by you on behalf of "the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows," for Washington's Monument, for which, as President ex-officio of the Washington Monument Association, and on its behalf, I return you my thanks. States, associations, and individuals have respectively contributed to the erection of this monument, but none have presented a more beautiful specimen of workmanship than this from your Order. I infer from your letter that this association is co-extensive with the territory of the United States. It may therefore be deemed to have embodied in this offering the sentiments of people from every part of this, wide-spread Republic, which owes such a debt of gratitude to its founder. May the emblems of Faith, Hope, and Charity, which adorn your splendid donation, truly represent the sentiments of your Society, and the words which you have inscribed upon it, "We commend you to visit the sick, to relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan," be deemed an ever active injunction to be obeyed by its numerous members for all time to come. They will stand recorded on the most enduring monument of this country, and I trust that no future son of the Order may ever have cause to blush for its degeneracy, or to question its morality and benevolence. Such a stone is worthy of such an association, and does equal honor to the donors and to him whose undying fame it is intended in part to commemorate.

I am your obedient servant,

memorate. I am your obedient servant,
MILLARD FILLMORE

PETER FRITZ, Esq. The block thus presented is a very beautiful one, highly embellished, and finished in the first style of art. It was obtained, as we are informed, from the quarry of Mr. Fritz, in Montgomery county, (Pa.) a few miles from Philadelphia. In its present condition it is four feet long by the same breadth, and eighteen inches thick. On its

face are sculptured the armorial bearings of the Order, After a personal explanation by Mr. BROOKS, of New York, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Homestead Bill.

Mr. YATES addressed the House an hour in favor of Cornucopia crowned with flowers. Between them is a consisting of two principal figures finely formed and pro-Cornucopia crowned with flowers. Between them is a Mr. SMART followed, and occupied his hour in reply to the charge of aggression on the part of the North.

Mr. DEAN them explained the position of the Democracy of the State of New York, declaring that that party would give its vote for the nominee of the Baltimore Control of the Shield is the title, "Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows." This sculpturates ing is enclosed within a circle of nearly two feet diameter, edged with notched rays, and the rim of its circle inscribed with, "We command you to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan." Under all are the words, "Presented by the Grand Lodge of the United States, 1852." The work

> satisfaction of the beholder. FURTHER GOLD DISCOVERIES.

was performed by J. Battin and P. E. Laws, to the entire

The Hudson's Bay Company have received intelligence that the crew of the Una, a vessel dispatched by them to Queen Charlotte's Island, in consequence of information that gold existed there, have succeeded in discovering, close to the shore, an exceedingly rich vein of quartz. It extends towards the interior, and becomes deeper below the surface. The party could only extract some specimens by blasting, and their stay was a short one, because their number was insufficient to ensure safety in case of any collision with the natives. The weather also was unfavorable. They brought away, however, about 56 pounds of the rock, which they have dispatched to London, and which is said to contain at least 6 or 8 pounds of pure gold. The vein at the top was about seven inches wide. From the extent and configuration of the island. it is probable that large quantities may be found in other parts of it, and a fresh expedition has accordingly been sent from Fort Victoria, the company's station on Vanlong ere this reaches you, of the recent successful revolu-tion, by which Governor Rosas, for twenty years at the charter, enjoy the privilege of exclusive trade with the head of this confederation, has been completely routed on natives, but this has no reference whatever to mining

> GOLD IN AUSTRALIA. - It has been stated that late arris vals in London from New South Wales brought large shipments of gold from the mines in Australia. Sydney paments of gold from the mines in Australia. Sydney papers to December 20 give pretty full and apparently authentic estimates of the amount of gold obtained there within the three preceding months. The first announcement of the large yield of gold in Victoria which excited the public attention was in September last. From that time the population began to flock in daily increasing numbers to the 20th of December, the date of the last accounts. For the safe transport of the products of the mines to Melbourne, a weekly escort is established for the protection of carts in which the treasure is transported, Much, however, is sent by private hands, as a toll of one per cent. is exacted as a compensation for the escort, the distance being only seventy-five miles. Computing from the amount transmitted under escort during the next succeeding five weeks, with what was thought a moderate estimate for the quantity brought by private hands and estimate for the quantity brought by private hands that remaining in possession of operators at the m the whole proceeds during the three months amou 243,414 ounces, or 10 tons, 2 cwt., 82 lbs., 10 oz., value of £730,242, or over \$3,500,000.

session .- London Correspondence of Com. Advertiser.

Gold in South Carolina.—The Edgefield Advertises says: "The yield of Mr. Dorn's gold mine is exciting as it should, some interest in the minds of our citizen True, the credulity of an occasional reader is sorely tried by the reports of his enormous profits. But such person should remember that sometimes 'truth is atranger are than fiction.' And although it may seem 'passestrange' that such quantities of gold should be found it these old back woods of South Carolina, yet it is next the theorem in the count of the sum and substance of an exact we true account of Mr. D.'s mining operations for the most of March.

true account of Mr. D.'s mining operations for the most of March.

"Total produce, 26,167 pennyweights, making an eage for each working day of about 1,006 pennyweight.

"This daily yield is worth nearly one thousand dellawhich is proved by the fact that 4,632 pennyweights, ready carried to the mint by a responsible agent, been sold for something over \$4,300. Pretty fair, we repeat, for eight hands in South Carolina diggings!

"Since penning the forgoing remarks, we learn the Mr. Dorn has had weighed in this place, by a skillful digist, sixty pounds of gold dust. There's the old-fail weight for you."